RECEIVED
13 JUL 1976
ON

37th Year of Publication ★ 20 Paise

FREE INDIA

FREE INDIA

Phone : 85304

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

6 Months Rs. 5 00
1 Year Rs. 10 00
Single Copy 20 Ps.

OUTSIDE INDIA

6 Months Rs. 20
1 Year Rs. 40

Circulation Manager
FREE INDIA WEEKLY
MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS-600002.

Telegram : KAKITHAM
Phone : 26425

Sri Chamundeeswari Waste Paper Co.,

180, Anna Pillai Street.
MADRAS-600001.

Founder : E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol.XXXVII | Madras, Sunday, July 11, 1976 | No. 43

Non-Alignment And India's Contribution

By A CORRESPONDENT

Non-alignment has turned out to be the most dynamic international movement the country of nations has known since World War II. The barest essentials of the principle and policy of non-alignment is now common knowledge. Giving a wide berth to power blocs and judging world events on merit are the quintessential features of non-alignment. In other words, it is the extension of national indepence to the international sphere.

The Prime Minister during her visit to Moscow had occasion to make a reference to the genesis of non-alignment. "........each country and each people, if they are true to themselves, have to find out their path themselves through trial and error, through suffering and experience......... This determination to be ourselves and to preserve our identity also pre-disposed us towards non-alignment. India was the first biggest and first non-white colony to reach out to freedom. How could we accept any new limitations on our freedom of decision and action ?"

A POSITIVE POLICY

Being the very anti-thesis of confrontation and conflict, non-alignment was considered a negative concept by powers opposing it. In March 1948, Jawaharlal Nehru, the father of non-alignment declared that it was not a negative policy but a bold expression of India's determination to maintain "our independence of opinion and independence of action in every situation concerning our external relations."

There of course, was some realpolitik involved, if one may say so. As far as India was concerned, the division of the world into power blocs soon after World War II augured ill for her dream of peaceful economic reconstruction. The burgeoning conflict between mutually exclusive social systems was foreseen by the leaders of India's freedom struggle. Smaller nations were lining up on the side of the powers championing the cause of the differing special orders. Tension inevitably resulted. India realised that in such a climate her progress and development was bound to be baulked. Peace could not be served by a newly independent nation jumping on to the bandwagon of either of the big powers. This could be achieved only by taking decisions independently of these powers.

Thus, non-alignment was a positive contribution to peace in so far as the opposing world camps, with their belligerent postures, were denied the automatic backing of the newly emerging national forces.

Jawaharlal Nehru was clear in his mind, even before independence, about the foreign policy free India should follow. In 1946 he outlined it briefly : "We propose as far as possible to keep

(Contd. on page 7)

Words to Remember

[Excerpts from the speeches of the Prime Minister]

In an interview to the Japanese National Television NHK, the Prime Minister said "while elections are important, democracy should be something which reaches out to all the people so that they understand what is happening, participate in development programmes and mould the future as they like."

'India has its own personality and we want to guard it very carefully and with determination."

Elections have to come sooner or later. But they are not directly connected with the emergency. India had and in spite of that there were elections in 1972. So these two were not directly related.

"What we need is a greater sense of responsibility among sections of our people. If democracy is to work everybody should obey certain rules. This is what we would like to bring about."

Every country had its own version of democracy. Some of the western countries thought their system was the only good. "Now we personally feel that any system in which money plays a big part is not really democratic because the poor man does not have money. So a system to work has to prove to the majority of the people living in the country that it is working for them, not for the interest of the few. This is what we are trying to do in India."

India's foreign policy and diplomacy had always been for friendship with all countries. "In fact, what we say is that where there is friendship, we should strengthen it; where there is no friendship, we should try to create friendship and where there is hostility, we should try to remove it."

India's 'great size' defied its being baled out of any economic trouble unlike the western countries. "In the west, if the U. K., Italy or any other country is in trouble, they can get together and bale it out. But if in India there is economic trouble, nobody can do so. It is just too big a problem.

"We therefore have to make efforts ourselves. Unless we are united and disciplined, it is not possible. Some people thought that unless we took some action things would happen as they happened in Bangladesh two months later. There would have been chaos."

THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

Behind my non-cooperation there is always the keenest desire to cooperate on the slightest pretext even with the worst of opponents. To me, a very imperfect mortal, ever in need of God's grace, no one is beyond redemption.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY July 11, 1976

PROHIBITION

Governor Sukhadia's announcement that the government intended to enforce Prohibition "with greater vigour to save poor people from the evils of drinking" will be received with great joy by the people of Tamil Nadu.

It cannot be denied that the lifting of prohibition by the DMK government in spite of the pleadings of leaders like Rajaji introduced intoxicants to a whole generation, which had not tasted them. Reintroduction resorted to half-heartedly failed, leaving addicts in lakhs among the working class people. During the brief recess, drinks entered the sacred precincts of even educational institutions.

The methyl alcohol tragedy in the city has awakened many to the realities of the situation. A new concerted drive now by the police and social workers can definitely eradicate the evil.

The President's rule will help to weed out the corrupt in the administration, blamed by people who count.

The high power committee headed by a Supreme Court Judge is to suggest steps for stricter enforcement of the dry law.

INTUC leader Ramanujam has given the correct lead in calling upon the trade unions to fight the drink evil.

Propaganda on a big scale now will surely produce results. The poorer people are in a receptive mood because of the city tragedy.

We hope the government and social workers will not let go this opportunity to drive home the message of prohibition, dear to the heart of the Father of the Nation.

20. Pt. Programme: Tamil Nadu's Response

By D. ANJANEYULU,
Regional Officer, Dte Of Field Publicity, Tamil Nadu

The State-wide Intensive Multi-Media Publicity Campaign on the 20-Point Economic Programme in Tamil Nadu has just concluded a few days ago. It was inaugurated in Pudukottai district on May 16 and reached its culminating point on July 1 in the city of Madras at a major function presided over by the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia.

The first of July, as everyone knows, marked the completion of one year after the announcement of the 20-Point Economic Programme by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This period of one year is crowded with epoch-making changes unparalleled in the history of this country. It has been a period of striving and success, of adventure and achievement.

It is not for nothing that it has been designated "The Year of Fulfilment". Striving for fulfilment, however, forms a continuous process in the growth of the nation.

As for the Intensive Multi-Media Campaign, it is an effort to project a vivid picture of the new economic programme before the masses of this State. As the name indicates, it is called 'Intensive' because it seeks to bring the message to the remotest corners of the countryside. It is termed 'Multi-media' for the very good reason that all the media units of the Central and State Governments had come together in furtherance of a common purpose. The Directorate of Field Publicity, All India Radio, T.V., Publications Division and PIB and the State Directorate of Information and Public Relations had collaborated with one another in such a way as to avoid duplication of effort and ensure maximisation of results.

The districts of Pudukottai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Salem, North Arcot, Kanyakumari, Madurai, South Arcot and Chinglepet and the city of Madras have been covered in this campaign. If it is not completely Statewide, it is very nearly so. The remaining districts are likely to be covered in due course.

The inauguration of the campaign, usually lasting four days, in each of the districts, was done generally at the district headquarters. It then spreads out into the interior of the district. A mobile unit of the DAVP Exhibition was in attendance at most places. Apart from this, exhibitions on the 20-Point Economic Programme, covering different fields of activity like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairy farming, Co-operation, handlooms and handicrafts, Highways, Housing, Public Works, Women's Welfare and Rural Reconstruction were arranged by the District authorities. Booklets were also brought out by the State Government, surveying the progress of each district under the 20 PEP, ever since the promulgation of President's rule in Tamil Nadu on 1 February, 1976. The District Collectors and their staff had, by and large, put their heart and soul into this campaign.

As far as the cultural programmes are concerned, the Directorate of Field Publicity had deployed one drama troupe and two music troupes (registered with the Song and Drama Division) to perform for about four days in each of the districts. The State Directorate of Information and Public Relations had organised a drama troupe of their own, besides other folk art parties. A.I.R. had contributed a programme of variety entertainment.

Film units of the State Government and field publicity units of the Central Government had gone into the interior screening as many documentaries and feature films as possible in the villages.

Public response to the campaign in general and the festival in each of the districts has been very encouraging. The inaugural function and the exhibition were attended by a large number of people, ranging from 3,000 to 5,000. The cultural programmes had also attracted huge crowds, varying from 3,000 at the dramatic performances to about 1,500 at the music concerts. There has been in evidence everywhere an increasing awareness among the weaker sections of the people of the tangible benefits derived by them under the 20-Point Economic Programme. And, what is more, one could sense the feeling that the new economic programme is theirs, as much as that of the Government.

—AIR

Guru Poornima

Guru Poornima will be celebrated in accordance with Vedic rites on Thursday, the 15th July commencing at 5 p.m. at Shirdi Sai Baba Mandir, Shenoynagar, Madras in the immediate presence of H. H. Swami Kesavaiahji.

Sri V. V. Giri, former President of India, will preside.

Smt Soundaram Kailasam will speak.

Devotees are cordially invited to attend the celebrations and receive Baba's Mahaprasadam and Benediction of Gurudev Swamiji.

To Be Safe

I see the endless oceans deep
The ever rising roaring waves
They day to toil and the night to sleep
All ordained by one that cares.

Winds rise and cover the hills
They are free and never bound
Clear water the heaven spills
For All to be healthy and sound.

Man's endless greed rise high
His hate cover the whole earth
God and nature ever sigh
At man, a wreck from his birth.

He runs to the hills for his safety
He hides in the caves of the hills
For evils in him are so lofty
Wickedness his Heart ever fills.

O, Man in the hours of trials and Troubles
Lift up your eyes towards the heavens
All your sorrows will break like bubbles
Then You'll know the divine that governs.

—Dr. E. GILBERT

Feeding For More Milk Is Not Costly

What is possible in 100 years can be achieved in 6 years with cross-bred cows, claim the dairy scientists.

In the first generation itself, they point out that the cross-breds produce more than double the milk than many of the best breeds. By selection process, this takes nearly 100 years.

More milk, that too for a longer period-this tremendous potentiality of the cross-breds can be realized only when they are given the suitable feeds.

Here the dairy farmer faces a problem; how to provide the best nourishment for high milk production and maintain high profits as well? The high cost of concentrate feeding, quite often, becomes a major limiting factor on efficient production.

The dairy scientists in the Nutrition Division at the National Dairy Research Institute have provided a guideline to help dairymen in the most efficient milk production.

Feeding high quality green fodders and silage is one of the suggestions. But not all greens are ideal. Berseem and lucerne are the richest source of nourishment and energy. Maize, sorghum, millet and oats are second best for milk production. Though, much relished by cattle, hybrid Napier, lucerne, teosinte, guinea grass and para grass are not as nutritious as lucerne, berseem, jowar, etc. The various types of grass raised locally are just good for maintenance. The straws and stoves are poor feeds and must be supplemented by nourishing concentrates.

QUALITY FORAGE

The other factor that influences the quality of forage is the stage of maturity of the plant when harvested. So for more efficient utilization of available forages for direct feeding silage-making, they must be harvested at flowering. Forages will then have the maximum nutrients in the available form. As the fodder becomes increasingly mature, they become more fibrous and the protein content becomes less available to the cow.

Apart from protein and energy, the fodders when fed green, contains carotene, a substance that provides Vitamin A to the animal, so essential for high production.

On the other hand, straws, or that matter the concentrates too, are devoid of carotene. So a balanced mixture of legume and non-legume fodders in the daily ration is a must. Those who raise fodder will do better to go in for a mixture crop of legume and non-legume fodders rather than just one type for supply of quality forage. Dozens of experiments with various legume and non-legume combinations are underway. Inter-cropping hybrid Napier with berseem has been found highly acceptable as it can supply large quantity of nutritious green fodder even during scarce months. Punjab Agricultural University has formulated a crop plan, which can make available balanced nutritious fodders for 10 milch cattle from a hectare all through the year.

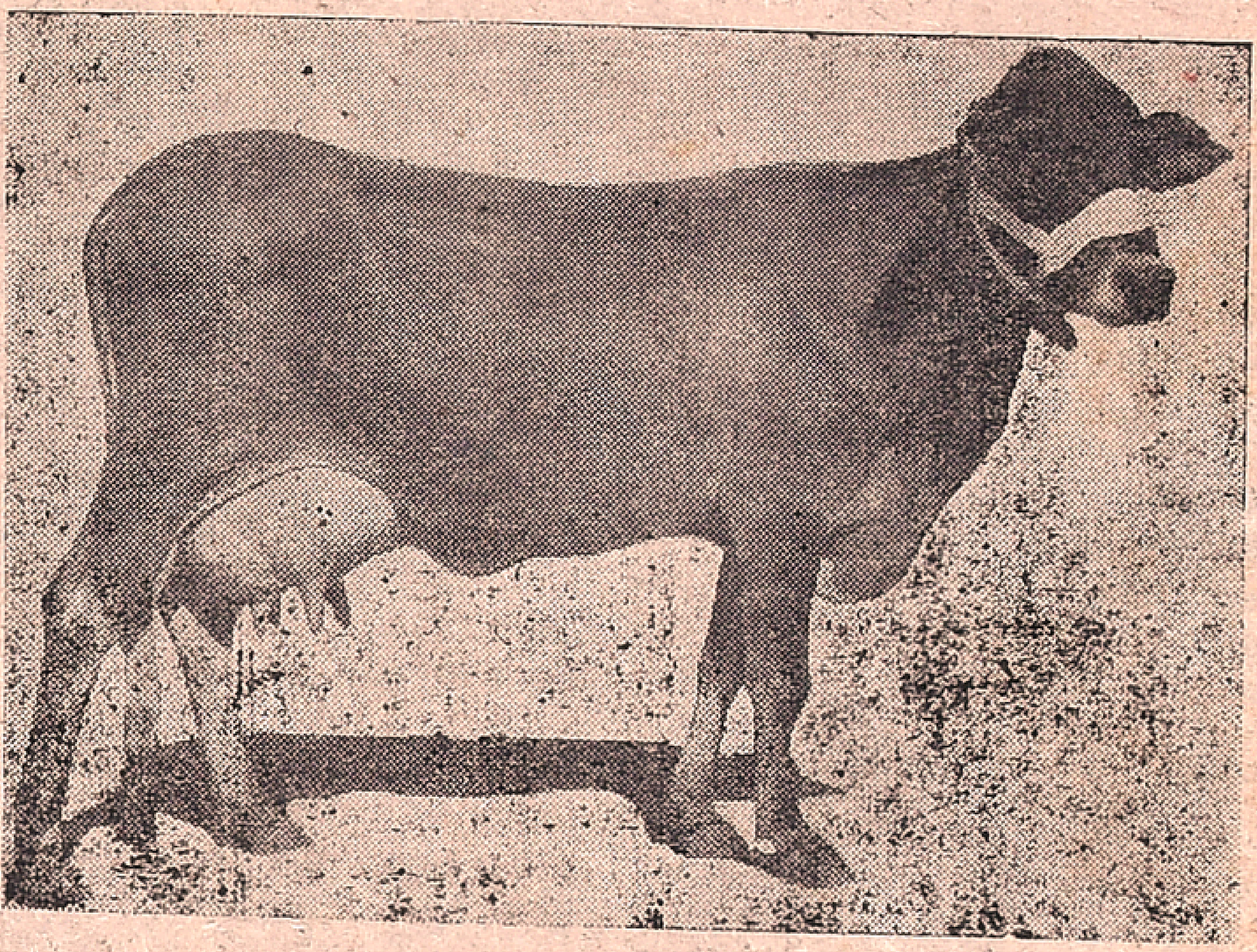
FEED WITH MINIMUM CONCENTRATES

Studies show that it is possible to meet the requirements of cows yielding 8 litres of milk of 4.5 per cent fat, weighing 500 kg, through 38 kg oats, maize or jowar green fodder (20 per cent dry matter) and 27 kg of berseem or lucerne (15 per cent dry matter) and one kg concentrate ration. In fact, this would give the cows more nutrients than they require for maintenance and production. Such a feed would usually cost about 0.52 paise per litre of milk.

Even if only non-leguminous fodder is fed to cows yielding feight litres of milk, the feed cot o milk production would bes more or less the same. But in that case, however, the cows would require one and a half kilo of concentrate ration.

In case the cows are fed wheat straw or paddy straw,

(Contd. on Page 6)



Feeding the cross-bred cows for high milk production need not be costly, if the available green forage is utilized wisely,

NATION REGAINS
SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE 1975-76

Consumer
Protected

- Controlled prices ensured by price tags and price lists at retail outlets. Supplies to vulnerable sections maintained.
- Public Distribution system streamlined by removing constraints of inter-State movement, easier flow of goods. In this, help of consumer cooperatives enlisted.
- System of sole-selling agents abolished in some vital consumer-oriented industries.
- Model scheme for equitable distribution through cooperatives and approved agencies in Delhi shows the way. Cochin, Coimbatore, Durgapur and Nainital follow suit.

davp. 76/182

FUN AND LAUGHTER

PLAIN ANSWER

Once at Tiverton, Lord Palmerston was asked to give a plain answer to a plain question—Would he vote for a Radical measure of reform? He answered: "I will" while the Liberals cheered, then adding "not" whereupon the Conservatives applauded. Waiting until they had done. Plamertson continued, "tell you." He then retired amidst laughter.

* * *

INDIFFERENCE !

Teacher: "If Betty has three rabbits and Ruth has four rabbits, what's the difference?

Johnny: "That's what I say—who cares, except rabbits?"

* * *

CHANGED

"My husband calls a spade a spade you know."

"Well, my husband used it before he tried to dig up the garden."

L.G
COMPOUNDED
ASAFOETIDA
FOREMOST FOOD FLAVOURING AND PRESERVATIVE.
LALJEE GODHOO & CO., MADRAS 1
NO. BOMBAY.

TRIBUTE

The microphone was thrust before the winning jockey, and the very embarrassed hero was asked to address the nation. Breathlessly, he said:

"May I take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the other jockeys, without whose cooperation my victory would have been impossible!"

* * *

POOR MEMORY

They had not met for some time.

"And you say that last week you were in the town where I live?" she murmered.

"Yes."

"And you thought of me, John?"

"Ay, I did," replied John. "I said to myself, 'Why isn't this where what's-her-name lives?'"

* * *

WORST SHOT

A gangster took into his head to send his son to school. They arrived in the principal's stud.

"What ya got?" said the father.

"Sir, we offer arithmetic, trignomerty, spelling, etc"

"Waal, give 'im triggernometry. He's der woist shot in der family!"

* * *

VICIOUS KNOT !

"What's that piece of string tied round your finger for, Bill?"

"That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread, and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions."

THE QUESTION

A father thought it was about time to lecture his young son, who was rather a frivolous and scatter-brained youngster.

"Jimmy," he said, "you're getting to be a young man now, and I think you ought to take life more seriously. Just think, if I died suddenly, where would you be?"

"Right here," said the kid. "The question is, where would you be?"

* * *

IMPORTANCE

The two young daughters of Mr. John had been given parts in a Christmas play at school. At dinner one night they got into an argument as to who had the more important role. Judy, aged 11 was very superior.

"Why, of course mine's the biggest part," she told five-year-old Lucy. "Anybody'll tell you it's much harder to be a virgin than an angel."

* * *

RIGHT PERSON

The Master of Ceremonies at a dance approached a girl in a strapless evening dress.

"May I introduce Mr. Smith," he said. "He's an authority on structural engineering. He wants to ask you something."

* * *

SHARPER

"I steer clear of Ruggles in business. He's a lot sharper than I am."

"In what way?"

"He once had the chance to marry my wife and didn't."

CASUAL

When the alarm went off at 4-15 p.m. he got up, washed, showered, shaved and dressed. Then he left the house, walked four blocks to Vine Street and caught the trolley which took him to the subway terminal. There he got on an express, rode for an hour and a quarter to the end of the line, caught a bus and descended half an hour latter at a crossroads. After a twenty-minute walk along a country lane, he came to a clapboard cottage. He rang the bell. To the woman who opened the door and who greeted him happily, he said: "Oh, hello, Mara...I just happened to be passing by and thought I'd drop in for a moment."

PERFECT DUNCE !

"If a bloater and a half cost three half pence, what would thirteen cost?" Tommy did not know and was sent into an adjoining class room to work out the problem. The boy was very quiet, and on looking to see what he was doing the master discovered him before a blackboard covered with figures. "How are you getting on, Tommy?" he asked. "What was the question, sir?" he replied. "If a bloater and a half ——" "Oh, bloaters——I've been working it out in kippers!"

* * *

PINPRICKS

"Do you think it is good luck to pick up pins?"

"Not if the gal they're fastened on to objects."

Olympic Athletes — David Bedford

Bedford had his sights firmly set on Helsinki and the 1971 European Games—but in the fastest-ever 10,000 metres final, he was beaten back to sixth place after leading the field for much of the course.

In 1972 fed up with the publicity he was attracting he shaved off his beard. Then after a row with his British team colleagues, he walked out of the team's training headquarters in St Moritz and returned to Britain to complete his training.

Bedford can't resist playing to the crowd. He ran in an invitation 3,000 meters race before the 1973 F. A. Cup Final at Wembley. He won the hearts of the Sunderland football club supporters by wearing a red and white track-suit. But he was beaten into second place by Belgium's Emile Puttemans.

Dave is a great soccer fan and he rarely misses a Queen's Park Rangers home games. But in typical style, he turns his back on seats and season-tickets. He is on the terraces chanting and cheering.

For The Week 11th July To 17th July 1976

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadra-pada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadra-pada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

MESHA

FAVOURABLE period. You should try to get the cooperation of your associates and build up fresh contacts for your future programme. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Favourable days. 14th & 15th.

★

RISHABA

FAVOURABLE period. You should try to implement your plans with the cooperation of superiors. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Health requires attention. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 11th & 12th.

★

MITHUNA

FAVOURABLE period. You should try to implement your programme as early as possible. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. You should handle family matters properly to avoid further complications. Avoid impulsive actions on 12th & 13th.

★

KATAKA

MILDLY favourable period. But you should be cautious for some more time. Avoid legal camplications. And also avoid friction with superiors. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Be prepared for unexpected developments on 14th & 15th.

★

SIMHA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to plan for future developments by developing fresh contacts. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. And also avoid major changes for some more time. Favourable days. 12th & 13th. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 16th & 17th.

★

KANYA

MIXED results are indicated. You should try to make necessary changes in your business set up to get best results. Financial position will be satisfactory. You may be undertaking short journeys frequently. Favourable days 14th & 15th.

★

THULA

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. If you are planning to visit foreign counteries, you should finalise your programme as early as possible. Partnership matters could be finalised. Favourable days. 16th & 17th.

★

VRISCHIKA

MIXED results are indicated. You should be cautious for some time. Avoid legal complications. And also avoid friction with associates. You should try to make changes in your business set up to get best results. Favourable days: 12th & 13th.

THANUS

MIXED results are indicated. You should avoid legal complications. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. You can expect cooperation from your family members. Favourable days. 14th & 15th.

★

MAKARA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to get the support of your family members to implement your programme. Financial position will improve. But av id speculative investments. Favourable days. 16th & 17th.

★

KUMBA

MIXED results are indicated. You will be able to overcome opposition and rivalry. But you should not make any major changes affecting your associates for some more time. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Favourable days 11th & 12th.

★

MEENA

MILDLY favourable period. You should try to implement your programme as early as possible. But avoid friction with associates. You should be diplomatic in solving tricky problems. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Favourable days. 12th & 13th.

NOT SO LONELY

A lady enrolling her small daughter in school was asked a number of questions. "Does your little girl have any elder brothers?" "No," said Mother.

"Younger brothers?" "No." "Older sisters?"

"No." At this point the child blurted defensively. "But I've got friends."

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

(OFFICE ESTD: 1924)

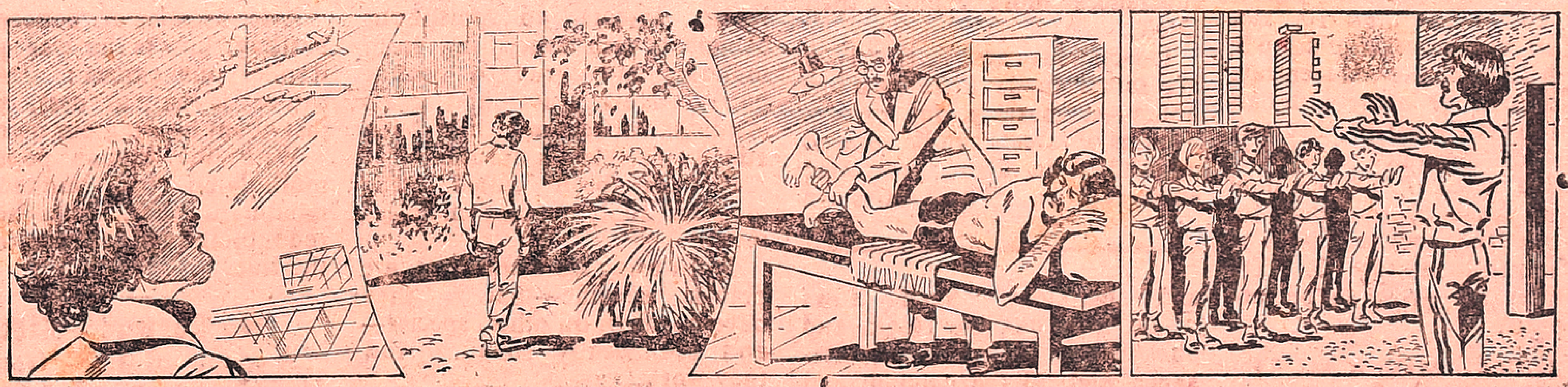
Recipient of many gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and Notables, Annual life reading, monthly details Rs, 5/- 3 questions Rs. 2/- Horoscope or writing time required.

Vivaga Poruthangal in Tamil Re. 1. Jotish Janabodhini—Tamil Rs. 1-50.

Pt. Kaliyur M. Srinivasa Chariar
"THAPONITHI" Phone: 443654

Thyagarayanagar,
Madras-600 017.

Olympic Athletes — David Bedford



Bedford wanted to fly out to New Zealand seven weeks before the 1973 Commonwealth Games to get acclimatised. He was offered a free flight as far as Singapore by an airline company; but missed it because he refused to meet the one proviso-get your hair cut!

He failed once more in New Zealand, finishing fourth in the 10,000 metres, and walked sadly off the track to the games village. Soon afterwards, back and tendon injuries forced him into temporary retirement although he returned to win the AAA 10,000 metres in 1974.

Bedford consulted 27 specialists about his mystery injury in the right hamstring. And he even went to see a faith healer! Bedford lost his faith when the healer started to treat his ankle.

Now, at 26 years old, Bedford's future in athletics is uncertain. As one of the greatest crowd-pullers Britain has seen, his presence is sadly missed and his talent is now confined to teaching children physical education at a North London school. But he is planning to make a come-back for Montreal.

(Concluded)

From Page 3

then about 4½ of concentrate ration will have to be fed to meet the requirements of cows yielding 8 litres of milk, which means a higher feed bill.

The food needs of cows yielding up to 20 litres of milk can also be met essentially through one leguminous fodder and one non-leguminous fodder, provided 4½ kg of concentrate is given in the daily ration.

However, the animals yielding more than 20 litres of milk would not get the required energy and nourishment if such reliance is placed on fodders alone. For keeping up the production, concentrate quantities would have to be given at the rate of one kilo for maintenance and one kilo for every three litres of milk.

Buffaloes must get one kilo concentrate for every 2½ litres of milk because of high fat per cent in their milk.

CONCENTRATE MUST BE GOOD

Very good concentrates can be made by using the locally available ingredients. In the northern region, concentrate mixture can be made with the following ingredients in these proportions (per cent): maize 17, maize gluten 10, barley 15, Groundnut meal 10, cotton seed meal 10, sarson meal 10, molasses 5, wheat bran 20, mineral mixture 3.

Those who are in the central region can prepare the mixture with maize 12, jowar 10, guar meal 10, beet pulp 10, sesamum 10, groundnut meal 10, linseed meal 10, gram husk 5, wheat bran 10, rice bran 10 and mineral mixture 3.

The ingredients for concentrate mixture in the eastern region can be Arhar churi 10, groundnut meal 15, horse gram 7, rice grit 20, linseed cake 20, molasses 5, rice polish 10, rice bran 10 and mineral mixture 3.

For the western region, the concentrate mixture can be made out of bajra 10, cotton seed meal 10, groundnut meal 22, maize 15, rice polish 10, gram churi 10, wheat bran 10, rice bran 10 and mineral mixture 3.

In the South, the concentrate mixture can be made with oats 5, cotton seed meal 10, brewary grain 10, sesamum meal 25, tamarind seeds 7, tapioca flour 5, gram husk 5, rice bran 10, molasses 10, coconut meal 10 and mineral mixture 3. The quantities are given on percentage basis.

MINERAL MIX: A MUST

In addition to protein and energy feeds, it is necessary that cows should be fed mineral mixture. If green fodder is not being fed, then Vitamin A supplement at the rate of 20,000 i.u. per day for each cow is necessary or about 100 mg carotene may be provided.

A cow yielding 15 litres of milk will secrete about 19.5 gm of calcium and 16.5 gm of phosphours in a day which needs to be replenished from the ration being given to cows and buffaloes. Such cows would need calcium 14 gm and phosphours 14 gm for maintenance and 33 gm calcium and 24 gm phosphorus for milk production as per NRC standards. Green fodders contain carotene 100 kg. Therefore, even one kg of some green fodder would meet the requirements of the cows and buffaloes. One kilo of silage usually contains 20 mg of carotene. Hay provides hardly 10 mg carotene per kg. Besides the vitamin, an adequate quantity of zinc needs to be provided for milk production. Otherwise, milk production could go down.

Man's War Against Insects

By JOHN HOLWAY

Man inhabits his planet, Earth, as an uneasy neighbour of millions upon millions of insects, which compete with him for the food that the Earth provides. The World Health Organization estimates that for every two acres (hectares) a farmer cultivates to feed his fellow human beings, he grows one to feed insects.

On a planet in which the human population is doubling every few decades and which is already short of food, the age-old war of man against insects is heating up.

Chemical insecticides are only part of this attack plan. Other methods include "germ warfare," enlisting insect allies to combat insect enemies, birth control schemes, breeding plants that can repel insect attack, and using sexual perfumes to lure the attackers to their deaths.

Use of insecticides—the controlled, deliberate, calculated pollution of the planet—is still the most powerful tool available. Insecticides are highly effective, rapid, adaptable, economical, and reliable.

ADVANTAGES

For centuries farmers have used natural organic materials as insecticides. DDT revolutionized the war against insects. It was used with great effectiveness in World War II against insects carrying malaria, typhus, and yellow fever. Because it was persistent, lasting for months or years, it was considered particularly valuable. Eventually, however, its very persistence became a menace to man, and it was banned.

In its place farmers now use a substance called methyl parathion, derived from German research into nerve gases during World War II. Attacking the nervous system of insects, it breaks down into innocuous substances more rapidly than DDT.

Insecticides are fast. They are lethal in as little as a few hours—at most, a day or two. Swarms of insects can be sprayed and killed in flight, protecting entire regions. Whole cities can be sprayed to control insect-borne yellow fever.

They are economical. Some cost only about 22 cents an acre (55 cents a hectare). And insecticides save millions of dollars worth of damage.

No wonder insecticide use increased sevenfold in the United States in only 30 years. About half of it was used on non-food crops, such as cotton and tobacco.

DISADVANTAGES

But there are disadvantages. Insects develop resistance. In addition, insecticides may attack beneficial insects as well—insects that often are natural enmies of target pests.

Finally, insecticides can be dangerous to man—even fatal. In the United States 200 deaths a year are attributed to them. And accidental contamination of flour has caused untold deaths in India, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Colombia and Mexico.

Field workers are warned to follow all precautionl while working with insecticides.

As the pressure to grow more food increases, the pressure to maximize insecticides will also grow. But the experts say this would be a bad mistake. Insecticides are an emergency tool that must be used under sound ecological controls and only when justified by the cost-risk ratio.

NEW TREND

What of the future? The trend now is to improve existing chemicals instead of developing new ones. Using foam instead of spray will mean less waste from drifting. Slow-release capsules will make insecticides twice as effective—and half as costly. Penncap-M, a capsule of methyl parathion, has been effective on cotton, corn, peas, soybeans and tobacco.

For years farmers have been luring insects to poisonous chemicals with everything from molasses and syrup to peanut butter. Now a new and more insidious attractant has been added: female sex hormones.

It has been called "the glamour tool of past management."

Traps using sex attractants are precise, specific—that is, they have no effect on other species—and ecologically sound. And they work.

An alternative; Instead of attracting the insects to a specific trap, the sex hormones can be used to permeate the air, throwing males into complete confusion and making it almost impossible for them to identify a female and mate.

Needless to say, the next generation of insects is thus greatly reduced.

STERILISATION

A variation of this approach is to sterilize millions of male insects by gamma radiation, then release them among a swarm of wild insects. Each female that mates with a sterilized male will, of course, produce no offspring. In a generation or two, the insect population can be greatly cut back.

The technique was used with dramatic effect to eradicate the screw-worm from the south-eastern United States. The worm, which infests cattle, has killed up to one million animals—and more than 50 humans—in the United States in a year.

Insects, like man, are subject to disease. Insect diseases are specific—if carefully chosen, they attack only the target insect, they don't harm beneficial insects or plants. But they are costly. They must be carefully chosen to be absolutely safe for man. And they are slower acting than insecticides.

Disease germs can be produced commercially by the fermentation process. They can be applied as sprays or dusts, alone or with insecticides.

PLANT RESISTANCE

One of the best methods is to develop crops that can repel insect attack. Plant resistance is specific, it doesn't harm beneficial insects, it is persistent, and it is ecologically sound. It's relatively inexpensive, since farmers must buy seed anyway—it doesn't cost much more to buy resistant seed.

However, in breeding resistance, other qualities may be lost—such as yield or flavour. Sometimes this can make breeding impractical. Even if practical, it may take years of experimenting to find just the right combination of genes.

Norman Borlaug, the Nobel prize winner and "Father of the Green Revolution," advocates planting a cambination of seeds, each resistant to different pests. This reduces the chance that a single pest can wipe out an entire crop.

After decades of concentrated battling, how is the war going? Replies one expert: "All we can say is that, at best, we are just about holding our own."

With the human population multiplying by millions of mouths a year, scientists are redoubling their efforts to turn the tide.

—

No Corpus Delicti

A couple of steps from the Munich courthouse is a beer hall which had long been known as the Little Sand Room. Business was pretty slack and its mistress thought it would pick up if she renamed it. She did, calling it "At Frolicky Perjury". The new signboard made the judiciary indignant. Judge Metzger qualified her action as "inappropriate" and liable to encourage witnesses to display a "light-minded approach to the oath". He rummaged the code but could find no corpus delicti.

From page 1

NON-ALIGNMENT...

away from the power blocs or groups aligned against one another which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disaster."

In 1947 about four months after independence he said in Parliament: "We have sought to avoid foreign entanglements by not joining one bloc or the other. We propose to keep on the closest terms of friendship with all countries unless, they themselves create difficulties. We shall be friends with America and intend cooperating with them. We intend also to cooperate fully with the Soviet Union."

The new currency in international diplomacy called non-alignment did not find favour with the leaders of the warring world camps. There was knitting of brown, to begin with, in the Kremlin. Washington was hoity-toity about it. Soon Jawaharlal Nehru clarified what non-alignment stood for.

In 1949, answering critics, he declared; "It is a positive and vital policy which flows from our struggle for freedom. When man's liberty or peace is in danger, we cannot and shall not be neutral, neutrality would then be a betrayal of what we stand for."

A POPULAR CONCEPT

The excellent commonsense and total viability of non-alignment soon appealed to nations which struck out for independence from Colonial stranglehold. Indonesia, Burma and Sri Lanka, were among the first few nations which enthusiastically rallied round the banner of non-alignment. Later, Egypt under Nasser espoused the cause and joined the small band of newly independent nations which stood for the new policy.

By the time the Afro-Asian Conference met in Bandung (Indonesia) in 1955, the concept had become popular with the nations represented at the meet. This phase also saw the opposition to non-alignment from the Socialist bloc of nations wearing thin.

The movement found a new adherent in Europe-Yugoslavia. President Tito's policy of steering clear of the two world blocs found fulfilment in non-alignment. Nehru, Nasser and President Tito met at BRIONI in 1956. They proclaimed to the world that peace should not be sought by dividing the world but by enlarging the sphere of freedom and ending the domination of one country over another.

Gradually, the impression got round that the non-aligned countries represented a "Third Force", which was meant to tell the big powers to keep their cool and fighting them for this purpose. Nothing was farther from the non-aligned movement than to be inimical to one bloc of nations or the other.

Nehru put the movement back on its rails. In a speech in Parliament in 1958 he said: "........it would be a wrong approach to gather a number of like countries which, like us, are militarily weak and raise our voice in hostility to the great powers. We have, therefore, opposed the idea of a 'Third Force'. The moment we talk in these terms, we adopt to some extent the cold war approach and language of hostility."

STEADY GROWTH

The steady growth in the number of countries coming over to the non-aligned movement proves its utility and dynamism. The sights of the movement also are being adjusted according to the changing world situation.

When the first non-aligned Conference was held in Belgrade in 1961, attended by 25 countries, the problem was disarmament and world peace. At the time, the Super powers were defiling the earth's atmosphere with their atomic tests. This had to be ended if life on earth were not to be physically distorted. So the Conference appealed for disarmament and ending of atmospheric atomic tests. It acknowledged the fact that the economic development of the under-developed areas will be good not only for the people concerned but also for the world at large in so far as it helped consolidate peace.

When the Second Conference (in which 47 States participated) was held in Cairo in October 1964, nuclear disarmament was still a live issue, despite the fact that the Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in 1963.

China's incursions into the borders of India had created a new situation in Asia. This the Conference had to take note of and issue a call for peaceful settlement of border disputes.

Colonialism was still very much a living problem in Africa and naturally, meeting on African soil, the Conference demanded independence for colonial people, and also an end to racial discrimination. Economic development through international cooperation was first seriously mooted from the non-aligned platform at the Cairo meet

It was in 1966 that Shrimati Indira Gandhi first dealt with the heads of non-aligned movement, as Prime Minister. President Nasser and Tito and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met in New Delhi in October 1966. The Conference emphasised that consolidation of world peace requires correction of political and economic imbalances in the world. It called for the creation of more favourable conditions to promote the economic progress of developing countries.

This theme was further elaborated when the third non-aligned conference met at Lusaka, with 54 participants. But the main thrust of the conference was the essential oneness of man and the need to make the world as a whole, a sphere of prosperity for all.

Addressing the Conference the Prime Minister said: "The world today is united in peril, not merely the peril from nuclear destruction but the more insidious daily pollution of our environment. We should be united in prosperity and in the blossoming of the spirit of man. The non-aligned countries must be in the vanguard of the movement to create the world of tomorrow and to enrich the content of life".

NO 'THIRD WORLD'

The Algiers Non-aligned Conference (attended by 75 full members) reaffirmed the relevence of the non-aligned movement in the context of detente between big powers. Shrimati Indira Gandhi also debunked the talk of a 'third world'. 'We often hear the phrase 'third world'. Is th's not a product of the unconscious desire of the small affluent section of humanity to continue as an oasis of prosperity in the midst of the vast wastelands of want? Surely, our world is too small to be further fragmanted."

Shrimathi Indira Gandhi invoked the spirit of rebellion against attempts at domination from any quarter and also the spirit of wider responsibility. The Prime Minister called for what she termed "active non-alignment". "We are responsible", she said," not to our individual countries alone, but to the peace and prosperity of the whole world. Let this bind us a new to the ideal of active non-alignment. Let this be the message of Algiers. Like all enduring ideas, it is old, yet ever timely and new".

In the economic field the Conference asserted the sovereign right of developing countries to recover their national resources for the benefit of their own people. It deplored the exploitation of these resources by multinationals to the detriment of backward countries.

SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT

Even in its initial phase the non-aligned movement was able to produce some very encouraging results. It was the non-aligned approach which brought about the end of the war in Korea and later in Indo-China under the Geneva agreement of 1954. In the economic sphere, the most notable success of the non-aligned movement is that it was able to throw up the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The economic policy of the non-aligned now include co-operation between themselves in trade, industry and other fields and united action in the face of international trade difficulties.

Small wonder the non-aligned movement has captured the imagination of many developing nations which now do not belong to it. But, the founding fathers of the movement had laid down certain criteria for membership of the movement. These are adherence to the Five Principles of Co-existence or panchsheel, pursuit of independent foreign policy, absention from multilateral military-alliances, non-involvement in Great Power conflicts and support for national independence.

Only nations fulfilling these conditions can become qualified to be called non-aligned. But several aspirants do not measure up to the standard, That, however, does not detract from the fact that their desire to be shoehorned into the non-aligned family is indeed a compliment to the success of the movement.

Catching up With The US

The incidence of violent crime in Britain has been doubling every five years in the past four decades, according to Lawrence Byford, head of the Lincoinshire Country Police Force, and the country can easily have as violent a society as the United States. The number of holdups in the past ten years has trebled. This year, he has said, every tenth bobby may be victimized by criminals.

★

Jail For Sale

"Enit Press," the bulletin of the Italian State Tourist Board, recently printed the following report: "The prison on Santa Stefano Island (Pontine group) has been closed and put on sale. The building is suitable for a holiday centre."

★

For The Bundeswehr

"Wehrkunde," the West German military journal, has carried an advertisement showing soldiers of the nazi Wehrmacht singing lustily "songs from all fronts." The long playing record advertised contains the following songs: "Dive-Bomber's Song," "Bombs on Britain", "Song of the Panzer Grenadiers" "The Song About France", "There Was an Edelweiss", "Forward East", "Fanfare About Russia", "The Sun Shines Red", "The song of the Kleist Panzer Group", and "other original recordings of 1939-45".

★

The Mystery

For almost two hundred years it was believed that it was the Duchess of Alba who posed for Francisco Goya's famous paintings both the nude and the vested one. Novels have been written and films made about that. Now this story has been disproved. The descendants of the Duches had her remains taken out of the family vault and Madrid professor Ricardo Hernandez established by modern analytical methods that the Duchess had a twisted spine and could not pose as an alluring maja.

—NEW TIMES

Jaisankar as he appears in "Engamma Maharasi".

UTTARAYANAM

Ganesh Movie Makers' UTTARAYANAM, Malayalam, portrays the dilemma of an unemployed youth who is unable to find solace in the hypocritic, apathetic modern life. He ultimately envisions the true happiness in the unadulterated innocence far removed from the outwardly glamorous but deeply discontented town life. The theme has been well brought out through symbolic and explicit sequences.

Ravi, the unemployed youth fills his mind with the thoughts of the valiant deeds of his late father and his associates during the Quit India movement. These thoughts lead to his frustration when his efforts to get some employment meet with failure. With the help of his elderly compassionate companion Kumar Master, Ravi goes in search of a job to one Gopalan, who had been an associate of his father but turned a traitor, who now owns a big hotel business. Meeting only disappointment, Ravi comes into contact with his college-mate Preman who takes him to his room. He also meets another of his friends, David, a Trade Union leader who uses his concern for workers only as a cover for his self seeking ambitions. His meeting with Pratapan Master ends in total disillusionment. Finally Ravi leaves his home in quest of Truth. A swamiji, whom he meets during his wanderings preaches renunciation. But Ravi discovers the true solace in the smiles of an old primitive woman.

Dr. Mohan Das as Ravi is natural and true to the role. Kunnandy's portrayal of Kumaran Master is matured and restrained. Others in the cast include Balan Nair, Premji, Ravi, Sukumaran, Adoor Bhasi, Mallika and Radhamani.

The sustaining interest in the progress of the story is a tribute to the director, Aravindan.

The photography by Ravi Verma is excellent, while M. B Srinivasan's music adds to the mood of the film.

Carnatic Music Festival

Sri Parthasarathy Swami Sabha, Madras, as part of their Seventy fifth year celebrations, are organising a Festival of Carnatic Music from July 11 to 22 in which leading musicians will be taking part. The festival will be a treat to the lovers of Carnatic Music.

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

IN HONOUR OF TAGORE

For more than thirteen years Young Pioneers and Komsomols at Special School No. 26 (Sovietsky District, Moscow) have been collective members of the Society for Soviet-Indian Friendship. They study Indian history, learn about Places of interest in India and correspond with Indian youngsters. At the entrance to the school museum (the Rabindranath Tagore Museum) there is a five-volume Visitors' Book.

The children have collected more than a thousand exhibits—photos of Indian leaders, rare books on Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru and so on.

In India's capital and several other Indian cities their Indian pen-friends have opened four Indo-Soviet Friendship Clubs.

Every year Young Pioneers are hosts to delegations from India, includ[illegible] children.

* * *

LENINGRAD'S 'WEDDING TRAM'

An old-fashioned tram of a type which has not been in use for long is now to be frequently seen again in Leningrad.

Gaily decorated, it is used by newly-weds, and is proving immensely popular. The city also has a regular fleet of comfortable modern trams, and has no intention of scrapping them, at least not for the next ten years or so.

As St. Petersburg it got its first "street carriage propelled by electrical power" a hundred years ago—the first electrically-driven transport in Russia.

One of the original trams has been presented to the international tramway museum in the Netherlands. Leningrad's trams are used for four million journeys a day—which is equivalent to one each by the total population. They are state subsidised, and the fare (the same any distance) is extremely low. New residential areas, to which nearly 200,000 people a year move, are served by high-speed, noiseless trams, usually running in "trains" of three carrying 600 passengers.

One reason why the City Council is so proud of its trams is that they are the only form of public transport, apart from the Underground, which does not pollute the air.

THROWING A POLAR PARTY

The "inhabitants" of the Soviet drifting ice-floe research station "North Pole-22" threw a party recently to celebrate their 1,000th day afloat amid the Polar ice.

"NP-22" is now in the area of the Pole of Inaccessibility—the farthest point from the mainland of Siberia, Canada and Alaska. It is in an "anti-cyclone drift" and has remained in almost the same spot for a year now. The likelihood is that it will gradually move in a huge circle which will take it back to more or less where it started from.

"Ice Floe" is rather an inadequate word. It occupies a berg with an area of about four square miles. That is room enough for a well-equipped scientific station

Over the three years, several hundred researchers have lived there or used it as a base for expeditions.

They make regular observations of the weather, movements in the upper atmosphere, ocean currents, the ice cover and so on.

And they also collect a great deal of data on cosmic radiation, marine geology and the physics of ice formation and movement, which is processed at Soviet research centres.

* * *

STUDENTS BUILD A SUPER-CAR

The student design office at Kharkov Motorways Institute in the Ukraine have designed a super-car—a "33-foot rocket"—which can reach almost the speed of sound.

They did it with the assistance of the Kharkov Aviation Institute, which helped test the turbojet engine.

The car, which they call Khadi (made up of the initials of the institute), will have its trial run shortly, on the salt flats of the dried-up Lake Buskunchak.

To pass the measured kilometre it will have to accelerate for about six miles and it will take a similar distance to brake. But the run itself, which has taken years to prepare, will last only a few seconds.

Printed and Published for the Free India Private Ltd., by G. Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-600002. Editor: D. Krishnamurthy.